Amendments to the Specification

Please re-write the following paragraphs as set forth below.

[0002] Portable devices are known which employ global positioning system (GPS) based position information such as handheld telephones, personal digital ~~assists~~ assistants, internet appliances, and other portable devices. Such devices typically employ multi-band wireless communication to allow the device not only to receive GPS information, but also communicate via one or more other wireless communication networks such as wireless cellular networks, short range wireless networks, and other networks. It has become increasingly important to be able to accurately locate the device for emergency purposes in the event the user of the device needs emergency assistance. However, satellite network based positioning signal systems are line-of-sight systems and therefore GPS antenna performance degradation can occur due to a user's physical interactions with the handheld device in such ways that can block or significantly degrade the GPS antenna performance (e.g. holding a device sideways).

[0017] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating one example of a wireless handheld device 10 that includes a plurality of built in antennas 12 and 14 each of which has a different beam angle with respect to one another. They are built in because they are not designed to be readily removable (e.g., not connected as quick ~~disconnects~~ disconnect structures) and because they include a surface or other portion that is coupled with (e.g., within, onto etc.) a housing portion of the device. Although for convenience and by way of example only the invention will be described with reference to a handheld device, it will be recognized that the invention is applicable to any suitable non-handheld devices, such as but not limited to, portable devices such as laptop devices. The wireless handheld device 10 includes a beam selection structure 16, a

satellite network positioning signal processing circuit 18, such as a GPS receiver or other suitable device positioning determining circuit, that receives satellite transmitted device positioning signals received by the antennas 12 and 14. A control circuit 20 is operatively coupled to the beam selection structure 12 to provide a beam select signal 22 for the beam selection structure 16 to facilitate selection of any one of the plurality of antennas 12 and 14. The control circuit 20 controls the beam selection structure 18 to acquire device position location information from the positioning satellites using a built in antenna that is determined to receive positioning information from a higher number of positioning satellites, or receives higher strength signals or higher quality signals or any suitable combination thereof or any other suitable antenna selection criteria as determined for example by the satellite network positioning signal processing circuit 18. Hence, the satellite network positioning signal processing circuit 18 selectively receives satellite positioning information from the plurality of built in antennas.

[0023] As shown in block 208, the method includes switching to a second antenna of the handheld device, such as by the beam selection control circuit 20 sending the beam selection signal 22 to the beam selection structure 16, and determining a number of satellites detected on the other antenna. The detected number of satellites detected on the second antenna may also be stored in memory. As shown in block 210, the method includes selecting one of the first and second antennas, such as by the beam selection control circuit 20, as a primary antenna to acquire satellite positioning information. This is done based on the determined number of satellites detected on each of the first and second antennas such that the antenna that detected the largest number of satellites is selected as the antenna for actually acquiring satellite positioning information necessary to locate the handheld device. Hence the method includes acquiring device position location information from the positioning satellites using the antenna that is

determined to receive positioning information from a higher [[a]] number of positioning satellites. The process then ends as shown in block 212 by waiting for another global positioning requirement event occurs.